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George Washington, though nearly hundred years dead, was very much in evi dence yesterday.

Now and then a Democratic club celebrates Washington's birthday, but only those who are ignorant would ever refer to him as a Democrat.

Mr. Labouchere had to apologize for his disrespectful remarks concerning that "foreign sovereign," the Sultan, but he had had his say, and that was all he cared for.

and he was howled at by mobs who hated

Some of those who listened to the reading of Washington's farewell address in the United States Senate might have learned the importance and force of brevity therefrom. But they will not.

It is doubtful if all the doctors in the the skill to put their humptydumpty of a bill together again, even if they should rescue it from the unlicensed doctors in the House.

The next time foreign promoters come hither to control a legi ' ture they will not display their bargain counters in the parlors of hotels and advertise themselves and their purpose. They have learned some-

It is hoped that no member of the House his enthusiasm for a threeooze out at his fingers' ends because of the assurance that the citizens of Indianapolis will take measures to see that that law is obeyed.

When the magnates of the Citizens' Company come to think of it they must conclude that it was not necessary for them to take upon themselves the responsibility of setting a three-cent fare movement in motion Still, the people appreciate their efforts.

England, the boasted exponent of th highest civilization, does not present pleasing spectacle to the world in her role as champion of the bloody Turk against a people fighting for freedom. It is in danger of acquiring a stain upon its record so black that it cannot be wiped out.

Populist parties-one headed by Watson and the other by Senator Butler, of North

All of those columns of predictions to the effect that the Foraker element in Ohio would fight the McKinley administration and create a contention which would surely assurance that Mr. Hanna will be senator would seem to insure Republican harmony

The Circuit Court at Detroit is hearing arguments over the question whether Mr Pingree can be mayor of the city and Governor of the State at the same time. The case comes up in the shape of a suit against the City Council, a mandamus being asked to compel that body to order a special election for mayor. The mayor-governor, it peedless to say, leans calm'y back and de nies that there is a vacancy in either of his

Spain has been issuing paper based upon silver. It has been in use a month, and as had been made the basis of our monetary system, as proposed by Bryan and his supporters.

Washington's day seems to have drawn This is due chiefly to the season. If Washcame in June or July be devoted to what may be called celebrations. Many orations were made yesterday in different parts of country to large and attentive audimost instructive of papers, Farewell Address, was read. In this there was an unusual display of flags from private as well as public buildings. great thing for a people to have heroes like Washington and Lincoln to re

While the legislators are chewing over the Jones bill relating to schools for colored sider the fact that the amendment providing that no colored child shall be required to attend school in any building other than nearest his residence will involve schools of this city. On account of the roads, ditches and other assessments while erowded condition of the schools at pres-

ent and the constant increase of attendance in the lower grades each year, it happens frequently that not all the grades can be accommodated under one roof. This makes it necessary to transfer the advanced classes from such buildings to other and perhaps distant quarters. At this time there are probably hundreds of white children going far outside of their districts in Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts | pupils, and the same cause, namely, an increase in school funds that will permit extensive building will be the remedy in both

THE CITIZENS' COMPANY'S THREE-CENT FARE.

The Senate has passed a 3-cent fare bill, paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a tweive and there is every reason to believe that tamp. Foreign postage is usually double these | the House will do the same thing. The 3cent fare was proposed by the Citizens' Company's managers, lobbyists and clackaccompanied by the name and address of the ers while there was reason to believe that the original street-railway bill agreed upon by the senators and representatives of Intold members that what the people of Indianapolis wanted was a 3-cent fare and intimated that the Citizens' Company stood ready to give it. A coterie of professional | to consider a salary system based upon labor leaders who are alleged to have been | business sense, and that county officers early attached to the Citizens' regulars | Will see the folly of the policy pursued to for a 3-cent fare. They plastered the enof a street-railway meeting, which one of their political leaders declared had been printed by the Citizens' Company. Members of the Legislature who became interested in the cause of the Washington's birthday was a good one on | Citizens' Company eloquently and even pawhich to pass a fair apportionment bill and | thetically declared that they favored givmake it a law, as the Senate did yesterday. | ing the distressed people of Indianapolis a | and salary laws and by intervening con-

spoke and worked for the Citizens' Comfered, referred, reported back and passed by the Senate. It is essentially the measure of the Indianapolis Street-railroad Company. Indirectly its managers are responsible for its passage, whether they desired it or not. If its lobby and clackers too George Washington was detested by zealously obeyed the orders of the bosses and impressed the people with the belief that the Citizens' Company stood ready to law, but his great character survives them | give the people a 3-cent fare when the magnates designed it as a bluff, that is their misfortune. If these managers have been acting an open and honest part, they urged the quest on. For years the free-traders have the 3-cent fare with the expectation of been demanding that the tariff be repealed. keeping their pledge. If they did not-if they intended to cheat the people-it can make no difference. They must stand by the provisions of the 3-cent bill when it becomes have been insisting that the duty has been

able zeal in the welfare of the Citizens' them to England. "What?" they exclaim Company, displayed reluctance instead of in astonishment, "are steel rails cheaper It also desires to emphasize the fact that need a high tariff on steel and iron; let it the 3-cent fare bill was proposed and proclaimed by men in the employ of the Citizens' Company, and it will be a law beion. It desires to so emphasize this fact | not affect the price here? that people may remember it should the Citizens' Company, at any period in the urged by the tongues of a hundred paid an important industry but once, and that

AN UNSATISFACTORY CONTENTION.

County officers have their predecessors in injustice to many of them. For years county officers had all the fees. Nobody knew how much money they got for their services, but the general impression is that they received a great deal. Doubtless few of them got as much money as it was generally believed they did. In time little dustry. At its close the volume of producattention was paid by many officers to the fees established by law. A well-known the bulk of the iron used on the Atlantic It appears from the reports from the attorney, commenting on this point, said Populist reform editors in conference that | that under this regime few county clerks charged the same price for the same servdevoting its vocabulary of ice, while in some counties the charges were double those in another. "A lawyer," he added, " could not afford to make an enemy of a clerk by disputing his charges,

and township officers were holding back from the State moneys which belonged to and not a few thousand dollars paid as should have provided for a criminal prosmoney belonging to it. This sort of thing continued for years until the people be-

In 1891 the Legislature dared no longer

lefy the will of the people, so the salary bill was passed. Never was there such : botch. Ex-Speaker Niblack testified that the engrossing clerks were in a conspiracy with the committee of the County Officers' Association to defeat the bill, but through his vigilance and that of his friends the bill was passed in a mutilated form, When the next Legislature met, in 1803, the County Officers' Association was present in force to have it repealed: but, on the assurance of the Democratic leaders that it would be declared unconstitutional, no action was taken. When the Legislature of 1895 met there was a purpose to pass a fair salary present law was the result. A better law might have been secured if the representatives of the County Officers' Association had been in a position or mood to co-operate with the legislative committees. They did not, but fought it in every way. Professing to be doing nothing, the association's representatives were formulating bill, which may have had some merits, but which the Legislature would not seriously consider. It may be stated that there is evidence to show that the county officers ommittee undertook to defeat the renomination of a judge who had sustained the act of 1891 in its essen al features.

As a result of these contentions the present fee and salary law was passed. It was based upon an arbitrary salary, because the people had come to distrust anything connected with fees. If all the counties had the same population and the same amount of work to be done in every public office, the salary system, based upon the amount of business done, would be fair. Unfortunately, no two counties having nearly the same population have the same amount of work in county offices. One county has several growing towns, another needless complications and trouble in the has not changed for years. One has gravel

the other has not. The population may be

nearly the same in the two counties, but the official work may be 25 and even 50 per cent. greater in one than the other. Under an arbitrary salary law the compensation of both is about the same.

It is the judgment of many men who have had the largest experience with county affairs that compound compensation-a small salary and a portion of the fees-will insure the best results. The men who give this opinion are not county officers or cansonal way with county affairs, but are sation, while the fees would make up the difference in the work in counties of the

The idea that the offices of a county should be a source of revenue to a county is vicious. Such profits consist of money fees. To require a taxpayer to pay a dollar ing once been assessed for county purposes, he is further taxed by an exorbitant fee designed to defray a portion of the

This Legislature will not get to it, and the people are plainly not in the spirit to short time the people may be in a mood the close of the last year and consult with the people about a system which will in the service rendered. In the meantime the publish the figures showing the work that is done in every county office in Indiana, The distrust of county officers on the part of the people, caused every two years by a contention in the Legislature over fee Acting upon the suggestion of those who are mischievous. An official lobby, which does not appear to be here this nothing but mischief has come by past methods, let fair and reasonable methods be adopted for the settlement of the county salary and fee question.

THE RESULT OF PROTECTION.

The report that American steel rails are being sold in England has caused several if we can undersell Great Britain, why not throw down the fences? This is a change in to the end that we may have cheaper iron goods. All the while iron has been falling yet these people who do not notice facts a law. If it is an unwise move they have added to the price of all the iron and steel The Journal makes this remark at this Probably they would never have learned time because yesterday individuals who, to the reverse if the break in the price of steel put it inoffensively, have shown a remark- rails had not made it possible to export alacrity in supporting the 3-cent fare bill. here than in England? Then we no longer be repealed." If with a duty we can retain our own markets for steel and iron, and at the same time get a few orders from Eucause of its active support of the proposi- rope, why repeal the duty so long as it can-

The great iron industry of the country is a monument to the wisdom of the policy of protection. Iron making was one of the boon of a 3-cent fare which it proposed and first industries of the country, yet it was was at the date of the passage of the Walker tariff bill in 1846. We were then, under a protective tariff, producing a considerable portion of the limited quantity used at that date. With the Walker tariff came ruin to the iron industry. In two years half the furnaces were out of blast; the owners were at the outset. The war stimulated the intion was large, but not so large but that

The war over, there came a loud demand for lower duties on iron. Fortunately a Reso he paid," and he might have added, the while iron was falling. Bessemer steel ralls fell from \$150 to \$40 a ton in less than About this time it was shown that county | two years. New inventions for cheaply manipulating great masses of ore and iron volume of production which cheapened head of the iron industry of the world. The discovery of the richest known beds of ore in Minnesota and the easily worked mines in the South make us to-day the leader in the iron industry of the world. This would never have been without the fostering and stimulating influence of protection

> Yesterday was an excellent occasion for passage of a three-cent railway fare senators who have displayed so much zeal promoting the interests of the Citizens' Company would have been better pleased to have defeated the bill, but the majority was for the cheap fare and they joined the procession. About this time the managers of the Citizens' Company could save a few dollars by discharging its lobby. It D. G., Greensburg, Ind.-Cuba has been

under the control of Spain from the time it was discovered by Columbus, with the exception of a few number in 1762-63. After a long siege in the summer of 1762 the city of Havana capitulated to the English, who assumed possession of the island. By the treaty of Paris in February of the following year the island was restored to the Inquirer, city-David Turple, now senator from Indiana, was the successor to Jesse

weeks. Thomas A. Hendricks was elected later for the full term following. The 'rah boys were out in force yesterday. No one who heard them can doubt that we have something more than the

Bright, who was expelled from the

United States Senate in 1863. The Legisla-

ture, then in session, elected Mr. Turpie for

the unexpired term, which was but a few

nucleus of a great university. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the young negro

writer of verse, who lives in Dayton, O., is to give parlor readings in England during the coming summer. A Michigan evangelist recently portrayed hell as a large hall, at one end of which a walking match was going on, while at

the other end Bob Ingersoll was delivering a lecture on "Genesis." Seventeen daily and weekly papers are published in the English language in Ja-

continent, while in all these countries there is only one German paper, the Ostasiatische A weekly German paper is soon to be issued in Japan.

Among the powers that are dormant at the time of birth is that of hearing. We walk on tiptoe and speak in hushed voices when we come near a "new baby." If we are novices, for fear we will awaken it, when in reality a child rarely hears even the loudest sounds until it is ten days or two weeks old.

Pillsbury, the great American chess player, maintains his wonderful control of his nervous system by great care in his habits. He eats meat but once a day, never drinks anything stronger than milk and always sleeps at least seven hours out of the twenty-four. He smokes many strong cigars a day, however.

That famous, or rather infamous, Parisian haunt, the Chat Noir, is a thing of the past. It was crowded with visitors during the last week of its existence, all anxious to be able to boast of having seen this notorious den. The proprietor sent President Faure a really pathetic appeal to grace the

closing festivities with his presence The Pope has ordered that the next canonization shall be celebrated in St. Peter's which will be beautifully draped for the occasion and lighted by hundreds upon hundreds of great chandeliers. It will be the first time that a canonization has been celebrated in St. Peter's since 1867, and it is estimated that the cost of the ceremony

will exceed \$100,000. The Mary Smith prize of \$100 has been awarded by the committee on exhibition of the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts to Miss Elizabeth Bonsall for her picture entitled "Hot Milk." The committee gives honorable mention to Miss Margaret Lippincott for her picture entitled "Roses." Miss Bonsall's picture represents a group of house cats about a bowl or hot milk waiting for it to cool,

There is grief among the women artists of England, who are very numerous, at the refusal of the Royal Academicians to elect a representative of their sex to memtership in the academy. Four ladies were candidates for the associateship at the recent election, yet not one received a single When Hubert Harkomer was elected he defeated Lady Butler, of "Roll Call" fame, by the narrow margin of two votes. forms insurance takes, says the New York who insures his keys pays a dollar a year and is furnished with a label for his key ring. This label requests the finder to turn over the keys to the police station and claim \$1 reward. They are then returned to the owner, wherever he may be, free of charge. In case the keys are lost beyond recovery the bill of the locksmith who replaces them is paid up to the sum of \$20.

A shopper in a Brooklyn department store engaged the shopgirl in conversation and learned that, although the young woman was twenty years old and had been born in Brooklyn, she had never been to New York in all her life. When she was asked how that happened she answered, "Oh, I don't know; I've always gone to Coney island." Some one who has made a point of looking into the matter says that there are hundreds of persons living within ten miles of New York who have never yet been in that city.

When I Get Time.

When I get time-I know what I shall do: I'll cut the leaves of all my books, And read them through and through,

When I get timewrite some letters then That I have owed for weeks and weeks To many, many men.

When I get time I'll pay those calls I owe.

And with those bills, those countless bills, I will not be so slow.

When I get time-I'll regulate my life. In such a way that I may get Acquainted with my wife.

O glorious dream of bliss! month, a year, ten years from now-But I can't finish this I have no time.

NEW YORK'S DOG SHOW.

Opening of the Westminster Kennel Club's Annual Exhibition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 .- The twenty-first annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club opened to-day and will continu until next Thursday at Madison-square Garden. The dogs, as a whole, are a good lot. The mastiff class, which perhaps attract the greatest attention, are not so large this year as last. St. Bernards are very much in evidence. Among the rough coated dogs is Le Prince, who won the first open prize in New York and Philadelphia in 1895. but was not shown in the East last year. Bloodhounds and Great Danes are well rep-Kinley, prize winner for the last few years. has a dangerous rival in Marcus Antonious. winner of the first prize in the open class last year. Lady of Kent, the heavyweight pointer, who beat all comers last year, will be run close for first honors by Mounton Banner, who won the first challenge prize in 1896 at Chicago, Denver, St. Louis and

There are 119 Boston terriers of a better class than last year. The Blemton and Rutherford kennels are the principal rivals this year in fox terriers and beside all the old prize winners have several new dogs on the bench. Among these is Claudian, full brother to Claud Duval, the best dog in England. The setter classes are well filled. dogs that drew sleds for Lieutenant Peary's Arctic expedition are interesting features of the show. One of the attaches of that expedition is also present in full polar costume. The judges are assisted by two English exporters, L. P. C. Astley and George Raper. Among the exhibitors are J. Pierpont Morgan, George Gould, Henry Jarrett of Philadelphia, J. L. Kernochan, H. H. Hunnewell jr., and Oliver Ames of Boston.

TAILOR IN GREAT LUCK

Mining Shares That Cost Him a Suit of Clothes Now Held at \$100,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 22.-A wellknown business man, just back from a trip in Idaho, vouches for the truth of this story of phenomenally good luck. About two weeks ago, a miner offered Morris Yenzel a Moscow, Ida., tailor, a handful of mining stocks for a suit of clothes. Yanzel refused that sort of currency in payment for his labor and goods on the ground that he has no luck in stocks. He remarked that thousand shares of stock, realized anything on the stock. The miner aid that if it had been Leroi stock it would have made him rich. The tailor was startled and replied that he was quite certain that that was the name of the stock He could not remember what he did with it, as he never suspected it to amount to anything. A few days later Yenzel went to the suspended Moscow National Bank for an insurance policy and some other papers deposited there, among which he found the missing 5,000 shares of Leroi stock, now quoted at \$8 per share, with accrued dividends. The Leroi mine owners have been negotiating with an English syndicate for the sale of the property, but the latter declined to accept the mine without the transfer of every share of stock so far issued. This lot of 5,000 shares was long advertised for, but now there will be no obstacle for the sale of the property if the owners come to Yenzel's terms. He demands \$20 a share or \$100,000 for the whole. and will probably get it.

Man Dies of "Lumpy Jaw."

CHICAGO, Feb. 22. - Peter L. Garvey fifty years old, died at the County Hospital last night, after having undergone an operation for what Dr. J. G. Robertson, of that institution, diagnosed as lumpy jaw. Dr. Robertson knows of only one other case in which a human being was afflicted with lumpy jaw. Garvey had been suffering from the malignant disease for more than a year. He is supposed to have contracted the disease while working among cattle at the stock yards. More than a year ago Garvey had a tooth extracted from his left jaw, and it is the opinion of the physician at the hospital that the germ of the disease became lodged in the cavity, causing the infection.

Death of a Notorious Thief. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-Chauncey Johnson

whose career as a bank and general sneak thief began in 1852 and has been continued ever since, except during the intervals of his imprisonment, died in Sing Sing to-day. It has been said of him that his stealings aggregated a greater sum than those of any pan, and over one hundred on the Asiatic other criminal in his line.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST THE PENDING GEETING BILL.

Presidents of Nonstate Colleges Give Why the Legislature Should Reject the Measure.

There was a meeting at the Bates House last night of presidents of the nonstate colleges and they issued another address in reference to the Geeting bill now pending in the Legislature. They set forth their further reasons for opposing this bill, as

There are eight nonstate colleges represented in the Indiana College Association. viz.: Wabash, Franklin, De Pauw, Moore's Hill, Butler, Hanover, Earlham and Union Christian. These colleges own buildings and grounds aggregating in value more than a million dollars. They hold endowment funds amounting to \$1,500,000. combined libraries contain in round numbers 100,000 volumes. Their laboratories and other educational appliances have an aggregate value of not less than \$25,000. These plants and financial equipments, representng a total investment closely approximating \$3,000,000, are held in trust by the abovenamed institutions as free gifts from private benefactors to be used for the gen eral benefit of the commonwealth. Substantial accessions to these trusts are received every year. The educational faciliies which they provide are open on equal conditions to all students who apply and at no expense whatever to the state treasury. These colleges are under legal obligation to see that the above named trusts are administered with the utmost efficiency for the promotion of higher education among the people at large.

During the collegiate year of 1895-96 over wo thousand students availed themselves of the advantages offered by these colleges. Their united alumni rolls contain nearly five thousand names, while many thousand other students who have not taken degrees have received a liberal education within heir walls. Among these students are to be found a large proportion of the educated men who are leaders in the official, professional and business interests of our State to-day. From the ranks of these students come many of the men who established and developed our State system of public education

A large percentage of the teachers in the public schools have hitherto been prepared for their work, free of charge to the State, Upon the basis of statistics gathered from sixty-four cities, published in the Indianapolis Journal of the 15th inst. and credited to the state superintendent of public instruction, it appears that a conspicuous majority of the teaching force of the high schools of the State has, in the past, been supplied directly by these nonstate colleges. These colleges are prepared to continue, with constantly increasing facilities, this gratuitous conribution to the State's educational work, asking only that conditions of fair competition with other institutions of higher learning be guaranteed to them.

The facts above cited and many more which might be adduced demonstrate that the nonstate colleges have been and are still bearing a notable and important share in the work of popular education without entailing any drain upon the treasury of the State. At the same time their many thousands of friends and patrons, who constitute a very considerable proportion of the taxpayers of the State, are bearing without protest their full share in the financial support of the two state universities and the State Normal School. Under these circumstances it is only just and reasonable for these colleges to urge that their interests are entitled to considerate attention at a time when a reorganization of the State's education system is claiming the attention of the Legislature.

If the people of Indiana have become convinced that the educational interests of the State demand that the student patronage which has hitherto been drawn to the nonstate colleges should be gradually concentrated, through the channels and influence of the public school system. into the three higher state institutions of learning, then we cannot expect that our present contention will be regarded as vald by the members of the Legislature. If the taxpayers of the State see fit to assume the financial burden of so generously equipping the state schools that by reason of the actual superiority of the training which they afford to the youth of the State and for no other reason, the nonstate schools are placed at a disadvantage in competition, then the latter ought to sub mit without a protest and congratulate the people upon the new educational regime.

PUBLIC MONEY NOT WANTED. It is proper here to repeat what has already been said through the public press and in our interviews with the committees on education of the two branches of the Legislature, that the nonstate colleges propagate no tenets in their instruction and they are in the highest degree patriotic and contributory to the best interests of the State. We ask for no assistance from the resented. In the latter class, Major Mc- public funds. We emphatically disclaim any desire to participate officially in the management of the State's educational system. Our only demand is for conditions of fair and legitimate competition with institutions supported out of the public treas-

The current reports that the nonstate colleges entertain a purpose to strike down he State Normal School and the State University and abolish the State Board of Education are wholly without reasonable foundation. On the contrary, our representatives have plainly stated, again, that they are cordially friendly to the educational work of both the State Normal School and the State University, and especially so to the distinctive work of the latter in its graduate department. We have distinctly avowed our approbation of the State Board of Education, it shall be so constituted as to satisfactorily provide against its influence being used to the advantage of certain of the State's higher seats of learning and against the nonstate schools.

Neither has the present contention of the nonstate colleges arisen from any opposition on their part to the standard of qualification for superintendents and teachers set up in the so-called Geeting bill. Before both committees of the Legislature we earnestly advocated the establishment of such standards.

The complaint of the nonstate colleges is that such centralization of authority in the present membership of the State Board of Education as is provided for in the Geeting bill virtually places the censorship of the superintendents and teachers throughout the State in the hands of Purdue University, Indiana University and the State Normal Schol. Purdue University receives its support from the state treasary on the ground that it is a technical school. As such it certainly has much less logical connection with the common school system of the State than have the nonstate olleges. The work of Indiana University, in its undergraduate department, is not essentially different from, or of a higher standard, than that done in the nonstate The academic courses in the State Normal School are of much lower grade than those of the nonstate colleges, and its specific work of providing teachers for the public schools is shared in a large degree by the nonstate colleges. In view of these facts and others herein presented, it is contended that the ex officio representation of the three state schools apon the board is a discrimination against perpetuated by statute. CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.

the nonstate schools which ought not to be That the state board as now organized does actually constitute such a centralization of influence as has been complained of is apparent from the fact that five out of the seven active members of the board are directly connected with the three state institutions above named, and are personally concerned in furthering the interests of ficially connected with the state schools, viz.: The president of the State University, who is exofficio trustee of the State Normal School. A fifth member of the board is an alumnus of the State University and a conspicuously active promoter of its interests in the Legislature, the State Teachers' Association and elsewhere. It is underthe hoard is pratically an honorary one. It out of a ducal coronet, or." therefore appears that only two out of seven entagling relations with the state schools. In this respect the Indiana board is absolutely unique. No other State in the Union, it is believed, has seen fit to thus turn the organization of its State Board of Education over to a favored few of its educais by law made a member of the state of America.

stituting and seif-controlling.

Place the issuing of life ilcense for all county and town superintendents under the discretionary power of the present board, as is contemplated in the Geeting bill, and it is certainly not unreasonable to fear that

a temptation may in the future overtake the managers of the state schools to use their official connection with the board to promote the interests of their own institutions, and that, too, under conditions which would make their surrender to it a most formidable menace to the patronage of the nonstate schools. It must be remembered that increasing attendance of students is important to the state schools as a source of influence by which to secure aid from the Legislature. Hence the temptation to secure the influence of superintendents for the increase of patronage. To pass this bill and allow the membership of the state board to remain as now is to place, by act of Legislature, a powerful whip in the hands the board with which to bring students into the state schools who, except for the official influences brought to bear upon them by superintendents and principals, would enter the nonstate colleges.

DISCRIMINATION. It is already known that, in many parts of the State, school officials who are allied to the State University or the State Normal School boldly advise prospective college students who look forward to teaching as a means of livelihood, that if they expect to secure desirable positions it will be best for them to attend some one of the state institutions. That this tendency towards the organization of an educational trust among public school authorities in the interests of the State Normal, Purdue and the State University is likely to be greatly accelerated under the present organization of the board, in case the provisions of the Geeting bill for licensing county and town superintendents becomes law, does not admit of reasonable doubt. Suppose it were proposed to require legal enactment that all the practicing

pharmacists in Indiana must obtain licenses at the hands of the Purdue school of pharmacy, might not the nonstate medical colleges which maintain departments of pharmacy be reasonably expected to resist the measure? Would it be prudent and equitable legislation to enact a law making the eligibility of lawyers-no matter where or how well educated-to service as judges in the Indiana courts of justice depend upon certificates of efficiency obtainable only at the discretion of the law school of Indiana University? Is there in the nature of of nonstate college graduates to positions as superintendents or principals of public schools should be contingent upon the approval of a board constituted of two state universities and the State Normal School? It is to be assumed that the Law School for the practice of pharmacy elevated, but is it likely they would willingly subject their graduates to the censorship of a state commission organized in the interest of the State School of Pharmacy at Lafayette and the State Law School at Bloomington? To the general features of the Geeting bill the nonstate ecolleges have offered no opposition. Our contention from the first been that in order to provide against the abuse of the greatly enlarged powers which it proposes to vest in the State Board of Education, the state board should divorced from any official connection with the state institutions before the bill becomes a law. With such a reorganization of the board guaranteed to them the nonstate colleges have pledged their hearty support to the Geeting bill, leaving wholly untouched the question as to whether all of its provisions are wise or not. Any argument to show that the nonstate colleges are willing to defeat the bill rather than to have the board remain unchanged goes quite as clearly, to say least, to prove that the friends of the are ready to see it defeated rather than Uline, the committeeman for the Thirteenth to surrender the prerogatives which it guarantees to the State University, Purdue and the State Normal.

YET READY

COMMITTEE WORKS UNTIL MID-NIGHT ON APPROPRIATION BILL

Central Hospital Cut \$15,000 Per Year -What the Prisons Will Get-Vincennes Claim.

After being in session until midnight last night, going over the appropriation bill in detail, the ways and means committee adjourned without completing the measure and it will not be introduced until to-morrow morning. Most of the appropriations for maintenance of the state institutions remain as they were two years ago, but the Central Insane Hospital is cut from \$240,000 per year to \$225,000, with an aggregate of \$33,000 for repairs, clothing, painting. etc. It is given a specific appropriation of

\$3,500 for a new greenhouse. The specific appropriation for the Prison North, for replacing buildings and other improvements recommended by the prison committee is fixed at about \$50,000. Specific appropriations in the neighborhood of \$20,-000 are to be made for improvements at the Prison South. The notes given by the wardens of both prisons to carry the shortage arising under preceding administrations

are provided for. The educational institutions were not reached in the discussion of the bill last night, but as drawn it makes comparatively light specific appropriations for them. the theory being that their endowments together with the special tax levied for their benefit, should provide for most of their needs. Several members are sharpening their axes for the proposition to give appropriation to Vincennes Uni-The act of two years ago specifically stated that the appropriation of that year was in full satisfaction of all claims against the State.

The bill contains a provision making it misdemeanor to divert funds appropriated for one purpose to another use. This is in the line of an effort to control the appro-

Stories of the adoption of the emblem

WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS. It Gave the Suggestion to the Designers of Our National Flag.

prehensive account is taken from the chapter in a English guide book relating to the county of Northampton: Not far from Althorp House is the parish church of Brington. Few who visit this quiet spot would imagine how intimately it is connected with America's flag, "the stars and stripes." But intimately connected it is, and to how great an extent, the following will show: In the lap, of Franklin, is the state chairman. aisle of the church is one of those "brasses". so frequently to be met with in the old parish churches of England. This brass bears an inscription, stating that Robert Washington, of Suigrave, in the county of Northampton, and Elizabeth Washington, his wife, were buried in the church in the year 1622. Should the tourist, struck by the name, prosecute his inquiries so far as the neighboring village of Sulgrave, he will learn in the church of that village further facts relating to the Washington family. Here are more "brasses," prominent amongst them being one to the memory of Laurence Washington, twice mayor of Northampton, first in 1532 and again in More interesting, but not so prominent, is a "brass" of a shield in the pavement of the church, and although the feet of generations of worshipers have so worn it away that some difficulty is experienced in discovering the matter the shield contains, the visitor may still trace on this shield in the old village church of Sulgrave the arms of the Washington family-"the stars and stripes." These arms are to be seen above the porch of the manor house. in which the sometime mayor of Northampton resided. To more closely prove the connection we quote the description in Herald's College of the Washington arms and crest-"Arms, argent; two bars gules in chief, then mullets of the second; crest, a | Hunter executive committee stood that the Governor's connection with raven with wings endorsed proper, issuing From these descriptions it will be easy to see the affinactive members of the board are free from | ity between the arms of the Washingtons England, not only with "the star-span- of gled banner," but also with the "spread eagle" of the United States of America. The first President of America was directly descended from Laurence Washington, of Sulgrave, for the great grandson of the now grave and staid men of weighty intional institutions. No adequate reason has | mayor of Northampton, John Washington, | terests, sported the festive cane, and danbeen offered why such prestige should be who was knighted at Newmarket in the granted by law to three particular schools | year 1622, emigrated to Bridge's Creek, in Indiana. It is a significant fact in this America, in 1657. The great grandson of Sir connection that a controlling majority (five | John Washington was no other than George out of eight) of the trustees of the State University are appointed by the State Board of Education—that is to say, by the president of the university, himself, who is the national emblem of the United States dict, F. A. Blahchard, A. N. Grant, M. C. out of eight) of the trustees of the State Washington, first President of America,

board, for the very anomalous arrangement of making the State University self-con-

THEY ATTEMPT, BUT FAIL, TO FLOP IN UNISON AGAIN.

Cold-Water Crowd Elects a New Chairman-The Nationals Still Stick for Free Silver.

The two factions of Prohibitionists-the regular old-line Prohibition party and the National Prohibition party-are meeting in this city. The old party split over the silver question and woman's suffrage at the last national convention held in Pittsburg. In this State the disruption seems to be greater than elsewhere and the thing is the more complicated by the position of the Phalanx, the original state organ of the Prohibtion party. The position of the paper now is uncertain. Editor Clark wants to appear on neutral ground and the National faction seems willing that he shall occupy such a position, but the Prohibitionists are of the opinion that there can be no middle ground between a question of finance and one of principle and honor, such as they consider the question of the abolishment of the liquor traffic.

Last night conferences were held by members of the state committee of both parties and the leaders of the two parties. One conference, that of the Prohibitionists, was held in Room 35 of the Hotel English. and the other was held in Room 27. In the first-named conference there were many expressions of views concerning the desirability of a reconciliation of the two parties. but the impression seemed to prevail that, as the Nationals had done the seceding, it were proper that they should make the overtures for whatever steps toward a reunion might be taken. In the gathering of the Nationals the feeling was that they had nothing to be sorry for and no message the case greater reason why the eligibility | of greeting was sent to the other faction, The Nationals believe that a reconciliation is not possible. They object to the narrowing of the piatform by the Prohibitionists. by which only prohibition of the sale of and the Medical College of Indianapolis liquor is advocated, while the Prohis argue that the very narrowing of the platform

makes it the broader of the two. In the meeting of the Prohibitionists there were present of the members of the state committee, Chairman F. T. McWhirter, Indianapolis; D. W. Welch, Mount Vernon, representing the First district; Preston Ryder, representing Cutler S. Dobbins, the committeeman from the Second; Jesse B. Davis, Scottsburg, from the Third; T. A. Aspy, Greensburg, Fourth district; William Edgerton, Dunreith, Sixth district; Philip McNabb, Indianapolis, from the Seventh district; Frank H. King, Carmer, representing the Ninth district; J. H. McCully, Idaville, from the Tenthe William Trueblood, Kokomo, Eleventh district; M. T. Bishop, representing John W. Baxter, of Auburn, the regular committeeman from the Twelfth; Dr. J. A. Work, representing B. district. Besides these there were present a number of leaders in the cause of prohibition, including several women.

THE PROHIS' RESOLUTIONS. After everybody had expressed a view as to the future policy of the party, regarding its relations with the National party and the organization in the State, the following

resolution was adopted by unanimous vote; "Resolved, That the state central committee of the Prohibition party deplores any division in the ranks of those favoring political action against the saloon. It is our purpose to carry forward the work of the party along all lines of further agitation, education and organizations looking to the overthrow of the liquor traffic. In order to accomplish this purpose we invite the cooperation of all who are agreed on this issue and while we do not dictate the future policy of the party, we confidently that its work may be directly in the line of the prohibition of the liquor traffic and woman's suffrage, and that other issues shall be incorporated into the future platform of the party upon which a substantial majority shall agree.

Chairman McWhirter announced that it was time for the committee to take up the election of a new chairman. He invited all present to participate, by suggestion, in the selection of the new chairman, but the election would have to be by the members of the committee only or their authorized representatives. L. H. Crist was nominated by Mr. King, and S. J. Wilson, of this city, was nominated by Mr. Mc-Mr. Wilson withdrew in a long speech in which he talked about nearly everything that had been before the house during the evening. Then Mr. Crist asked to withdraw if someone else would take the place, but he said he would accept if it should be the choice of the committee. He made a long speech, telling the committee of the "many heartburnings caused by the last campaign" and referring to the question of the Pittsburg secession, the state organ and other things. He "suggested" that somebody kindly nominate Rev. J. S. Sproule, of this city, whom he said was a good man though unknown, and whom he ordered to stand up that everybody might see him. Mr. Sproule stood up, but no member of the committee nominated his Mr. McCully was, however, nominated and he too made a long speech begging the committee not to vote for him. He said he lived in a little country town without tele-

the work. The vote showed that the members of the committee took Mr. McCully at his word for he was not voted for. vote was by ballot and elected Mr. Crist on the first ballot. He received eight of the nine votes cast, the other going to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Crist was the Prohibition candidate for Governor in the last election.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

To-day at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting at Masonic Hall of the Prohibitionists and their friends for further discussing the plan of future work. It will be addressed by the new state chairman and other prominent Prohibitionists, including Dr. Homer J. Hall, of Franklin. In the afternoon a now known over the world as the American | public meeting will be held in the same hall. John G. Woolley will deliver an address. The Nationals in conference last night decided to continue their present organization in the State. They discussed the question of reconciliation between themselves and the Prohibitionists, but came to the conclusion that such a thing was out of the

question. They believe that the question of free silver is still a living one and will not place it in the background to make the question of prohibition the "dominant" one as it is with the Prohibitionists. J. M. Dun-This faction or party will also have meetings to-day for further considering future

Beta Theta Pi Alumni Dinner.

The Beta Theta Pi Alumni Association, of Indianapolis, held its annual dinner tast night at 6 o'clock at the Bates House, Dinner was served in the clubroom, which was tastefully adorned with plants and flowers, and thirty brothers of the Beta Theta Pi enjoyed the feast of good things and the recalling of old college days

It was decided to dispense with the custom of toasts at the dinner and let what oratory there was flow at the business meeting which directly followed the dinner, Judge J. B. Black was selected as master meting and toastmaster of a gathering where there were no toasts. The election of officers was the only transaction of a business nature, and resuited as follows: John A. Finch, president; Dr. Maxwell, vice president; Dr. Cole, secretary; Charles Benedict, treasurer; A. N. Grant, Dr. Stillson and E. O. When the business was disposed of Judge Black announced that the meeting was ber responded. a miscellaneous character. whatever subject and were all redolent with the spirit of past days when the speakers themselves, many of them gled multi-colored ribbons from their buttonholes, after the fashion of the collegtans who yesterday gave Indianapolis such a deep tinge of purp

Smith, Professor Zink and E. O. Hunter.